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## PROBATE ACTION.

## IMPORTANT HONGKONG JUDGMENT.

## THE LAW REGARDING CONCUBINES.

The acting Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, gave judgment yesterday in an interesting Chinese case which has been pending since 1913, in which several lakhs of dollars are involved. A Chinese woman named Ho Cheng Shi claimed, as administratrix of the estate of one Ho Wo Lam, from Ho Ngok Lau, for an account of the deceased's share in the Wah Kee firm in Hongkong, on behalf of Ho Shau Yan, a lad 15 years old, who was adopted in infancy by Ho Wo Lam.

Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. M. W. Lo, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defendant.

The judgment is as follows:-

The plaintiff who is the administratrix of the estate of Ho Wo Lam deceased claims from the defendant an account of the deceased's share in the business of the Wah Kee firm and payment of the amount found due. The defendant pleads, among other defences which are not now relied on, first—that upon the death of the deceased, a domiciled Chinese, his property passed to, and vested in, his widow, one Ho Ng Shi, until, on the adoption of a son in 1902, the property passed to, and vested in that son so that there is not, and never has been, any estate of the deceased outstanding. Consequently there is nothing now left to administer.

The history of this case is shortly as follows:- The deceased died in 1897 leaving him surviving, a wife, Ho Ng Shi, and a concubine, the present plaintiff, but no issue. In 1902 a son was formally adopted to him by the family. Subsequently Ho Ng Shi died. In 1915 the present plaintiff was elected his guardian by the adopted son then an infant. Having as such guardian obtained letters of administration she commenced this action against the defendant, the brother, and formerly the partner, of the deceased.

The first question is as to the defendant's plea. The defendant proved his plea. The really definite evidence before me upon this point is that of Mr. Ross. This witness does not agree that the estate ever vested in the widow. On the question whether it has vested in the adopted son, he is not quite so clear. But on the whole I think that his opinion is that property in China does vest in the son, contingently perhaps and subject to a possible divesting on the happening of some subsequent event. The son may be in the position of a presumptive or "qualified" heir under the old English law. This is how I construe this part of the evidence. Mr. Ross lays stress on the fact that in Chinese law no representation is necessary, and that the person entitled, takes by direct succession.

I will assume for the purposes of this case that by Chinese law the son has become, to adopt a term of French law, donee of the universality of the succession of his ancestor. (See Vanquelin v. Bourard 23 L.J. (P. 75).) What are the legal consequences that flow from this position? The result, says counsel for defendant, is a complete deadlock. The appointment of the administratrix is for technical reasons unavailable—it cannot at any rate be questioned in this Court. But it must be treated as nugatory and of no effect for the simple reason that there is nothing outstanding which the administratrix can deal with.

I am referred to Captain Elliot's proclamation 1 Kyte 4; to Ordinance 3 of 1873 sec. 3; to Ordinance 1 of 1877 schedule (2); and to Ho Tsz Tsun's case 10 H.K.L.R. 69. This case is cited for the doctrine that in Hongkong a dual system exists: Chinese estates fall under Chinese law, which is for this purpose the lex loci; and the estates of non Chinese under the general law of the Colony. Reference was also made to Vanquelin's case 23 L.J. (P. 75). Diddheim's case 1909 2 Ch. 15; In the Goods of Dost Aly Khan 6 P.D. 6.

To sum up shortly: the effect of Mr. Sharp's very able argument is as follows: It is unnecessary to obtain representation in the case of a Chinese estate, as there is no estate outstanding and nothing to administer; the grant is therefore a mere nullity. The plaintiff's answer is that the

language of the Probate Ordinance is wide enough to include, and necessarily includes Chinese estates in the Colony: that the machinery provided is universal, and is quite irrespective of the Chinese usages touching distribution.

I agree with Mr. Potter that the only question before the Full Court in Ho Tsz Tsun's case 10 H.K.L.R. 69 was—what was the law governing the distribution of the leaseholds of a Chinese intestate? The importance of the decision lies of course in the recognition for the first time in this Court of the principle that in this connection domicile is immaterial, and that the Chinese law of distribution is part of the law of the Colony. But the decision goes no further. It is interesting to note that the intestate in that case arose on a request for ancestral worship being found bad as offending against the perpetual rule; a decision, as counsel points out, in itself completely subversive of a highly cherished Chinese usage.

Up to 1915 when this case was decided it was apparently the practice to apply the law of the domicile in the distribution of Chinese assets. Ho Tsz Tsun's case recognised a new principle of distribution; but did not I think touch in any way the local machinery of distribution.

The Probate Ordinance purports to provide a procedure applicable to all estates within the jurisdiction. Our system constitutes a representative of the estate, with whom persons concerned can safely deal: a machinery is set up for the collection of assets; the payment of debts; and eventual distribution to the persons entitled. Nothing could be more comprehensive than the terms of sec. 16 of the old Ordinance 6 of 1845 conferring jurisdiction on the Supreme Court "with power to grant Probates of the last wills of all or any of the inhabitants of the said Colony and all other persons who shall die and leave personal effects within the said Colony," and to commit letters of administration to the persons aforesaid, who shall die intestate." Take Ordinance 1 of 1876. It exempts from the requirements of the general law as to form, wills of Chinese, wherever domiciled, made according to the custom of China.

I think it is a fair comment that if Chinese testators are within the general law until exempted, Chinese intestates must also be within that law. Ordinance 1 of 1877 is concerned only with distribution and with property passing by distribution and with property passing by will. The old Probate Ordinance 9 of 1879, sec. 9 provides for the proof of Chinese law when it is needed for administration. This Ordinance amends Ordinance 3 of 1879 and must be read with it. When so read the intention is clear. The machinery of administration set up by the earlier Ordinance remains untouched.

I come next to the Probate Ordinance 1870. The general jurisdiction of the Court in matters of Probate and administration is continued by sec. 3. By sec. 2 "estate" or property of the deceased persons includes property passing on death. Sec. 14 gives power to the Official Administrator to take possession of the property of any deceased person which may be found within the Colony; and to provide for its safe custody until probate or administration has been granted by the Court. Sec. 18 vests the estate of any intestate, until administration is granted, in the Official Administrator. Sec. 19 confers summary powers in the case of small estates. Sec. 21 provides for certain exceptions not directly material here. Sec. 31-34 are again perfectly general in their terms. There is no exception express or implied of Chinese. Sec. 50 practically reproduces sec. 9 of Ordinance 9 of 1870. It is, I think, an implicit recognition of the necessity for administration.

How is it possible looking at the Ordinance as a whole to find that Chinese estates are not within its scope? Take again the New Territories Ordinance 34 of 1910 an enactment concerned with a district of the Colony inhabited almost entirely by Chinese. Sec. 29 expressly recognises the jurisdiction of the Probate Court but provides an alternative procedure. I pause here to sum up my conclusion on this important question: my remarks are confined entirely of course to the scope of the present action. I think that only that part of Chinese customary law which relates to distribution of assets has become the law of the Colony. If this is so the Chinese custom that property on death vests directly in a successor has no application to Hongkong assets. If the matter was ever doubtful, the doubt has been removed by the Probate Ordinance. This part of the defence therefore fails.

I do not propose to deal at length with the case of Vanquelin v. Bourard because I think that if it were held in that case that representation is unnecessary where there are assets in England of a domiciled Frenchman—such a decision was unnecessary to the determination of the question actually before the Court, and may be treated as obiter.

There is a subsidiary point arising out of this question which is raised by paragraph 7 of the amended statement of defence. It is urged that it is contrary to Chinese customary law to allow this plaintiff who is a woman, the concubine of the intestate, to administer his estate. This is supported by the evidence of Ho Chui Pong who was called as an expert. I do not attach great weight to his testimony. He is a clan-man and a fellow villager of the defendant; and apart from this his demeanour was not altogether that of an unprejudiced man. I prefer to take what was said on this point by Mr. Ross who is of course an entirely independent witness. It appears that in China, as in some other countries, the female sex is under certain disabilities. "No Chinese," says Mr. Ross, "would accept a woman's signature in my opinion. He would immediately regard it as fraudulent or forged."

Mr. Ross adds that if, after the father's death, the widow or concubine desires to obtain information of the child's property, she would go to the head of the family and ask for an explanation. She would then be entitled to know the precise circumstances of the child's share: what it is worth. She would not be entitled to get anything that was not customary. If it had not been the custom to have an annual balance sheet, she would not get one; if it had not been the custom to have a chartered accountant, she would not be entitled to demand the services of one. She would not be entitled to nominate an outsider to examine the books on her behalf, unless it had been the custom. It she were not satisfied with the answers given by the head of the family, she would then appeal to the elders of the clan. They would enquire into the matter and if they were satisfied she could do no more. If indeed the child is an adopted child she has a further appeal, to the natural parents, who would enquire from the elders of the clan. If the natural parents express themselves as satisfied, "I do not think," says Mr. Ross, "that any Court in China would listen to a widow or a concubine in such circumstances. A concubine in China cannot sue any member of her husband's family. If she went to a Magistrate he would refer her to the elders of the clan. It is quite unthinkable for an adopted child to sue one of the persons who have actually adopted him. It is equally unthinkable that any one should sue on his behalf. If the person sued paid over a share to a concubine, as

pleaded, it might afford a good defence to the claim for payment.

By our law of course it may be agreed that a partnership shall not be dissolved by the death of one member. Partnership Act see Pearce v. Chamberlain 2 Ves. Sen. 33. But the point has never been pleaded, and furthermore the defendant has never objected to a partnership. She might remarry, and she would then take the whole of the money out of the family.

So much for the disabilities of a woman, especially a concubine, in China. The answer is, I think, that the status of a woman is different in our law. She is competent to be administratrix, and as such to do anything that may be necessary for the administration. In dealing with assets which are ex hypothesi Hongkong assets her status under the law of China is immaterial. In dealing with an estate in Hongkong it cannot be material that the proper tribunal in China would be the elders of the clan, or that she must manage the property under their direction during the minority of the person entitled.

The place of such tribunals is taken in this Colony by our own Courts. It is clear indeed from Mr. Ross' evidence taken as a whole that this plaintiff became upon the death of the wife the guardian of the estate during the minority of the adopted son. She might of course be displaced by the appropriate tribunal in case of mismanagement; subject to this safe-guard she would collect the assets. Subject again to this general control the care of the minor and of his estate would be in her hands until his majority. She is therefore designated as the appropriate person for our Courts to appoint as administratrix in Hongkong. In fact as Mr. Potter points out she was, in 1913 the only person to whom the grant could have been made.

The persons then available were (1) this plaintiff whom Mr. Ross describes as the automatic guardian; (2) the present defendant who was and still is the managing partner of the very firm of which accounts are claimed; (3) the third brother who, at that time, claimed to be still a partner. As to the alleged dangers of maladministration of the estate by the plaintiff, whether as administratrix or as trustee, I need only observe that the safe-guards provided by our law are sufficient to protect the interests of the minor; and that this can be effected in a manner consistent with Chinese sentiment. On other points arising on the evidence of Mr. Ross, which I shall deal with very shortly. He says that no member of a family partnership can withdraw his share except with the consent of the other members. This is the construction apparently which he puts upon the partnership agreement.

If this is so, and it had been pleaded, it might afford a good de-

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(Continued on Page 3 and 4.)



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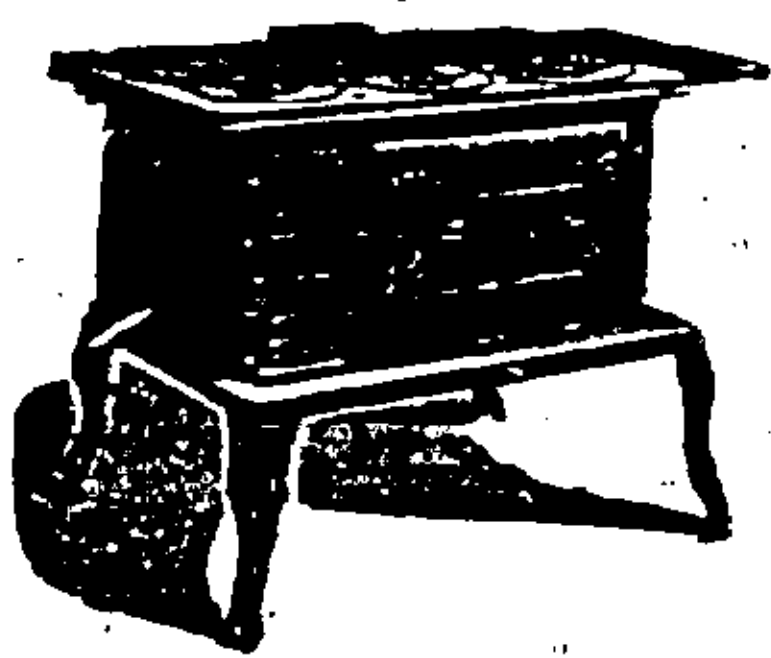
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## PROBATE ACTION.

(Continued from Page 2.)

and the exchange transactions he showed up very badly. On the vitally important question of the books and of the outside partners he has undoubtedly been guilty of deliberate falsehood.

His evidence in chief tends to establish the essential unity of the Po Cheung and the Wa Ki. But much of this evidence breaks down hopelessly in cross-examination, when he is confronted with former statements of his own and his witnesses in other actions. He struck me as a man who had come into Court prepared to tell any story he thought calculated to defeat the plaintiff's claim. I regret to have to pass this severe criticism; the defendant is clearly an educated man of some culture, from whom I should have expected better things.

I will give a short outline of the origin and history of this partnership. The family consisted of five brothers whom I shall refer to for convenience by their numbers in order of seniority. A business, now called the Po Cheung, was started in Canton by No. 2 in about 1873. He was what I might call a theatrical entrepreneur, that is he supplied theatrical companies to persons desiring performances. Some six months later he started a business of another kind in Hongkong, that is, to say, he began hiring theatres here and producing plays. This Hongkong business was called Wa Ki. In about 1883 No. 4, the present defendant, who had acted as assistant to his brother both in Canton and in Hongkong, came to Hongkong as manager of the Wa Ki. In 1893 No. 2 died; and in 1894 the defendant, described as the agreement of family partnership was drawn up.

In 1893, no doubt after the death of No. 2, No. 4 took charge in Canton and No. 5 in Hongkong. In 1897 No. 5 died and No. 4 came to Hongkong, where, as I have pointed out, he has resided ever since. In 1898 a third branch, the Po Ki, was started. The plaintiff is the elected guardian of the adopted son of No. 5. In 1902 No. 3 retired from the partnership and withdrew his share.

The Po Cheung, as I have said, supplied troupes of actors to persons wishing to engage them. Some of these troupes the Po Cheung himself assembled from actors recruited for longer or shorter periods; but it also contracted to supply outside companies, if necessary. This apparently was the sole business of the Po Cheung. The Wa Ki on the other hand made their commencement as theatrical producers. They hired theatres in Hongkong, temporarily at first, but the business soon acquired a more permanent basis. The Ko Shing theatre was taken on lease about 1881. In 1899 the Chung Hing theatre was bought. In 1902 the Ko Shing theatre was given up, and in 1912 the Chung Hing was pulled down; and houses were erected on the site by the Wa Ki. After 1912 the Wa Ki seems to have done no theatrical business, though its activities in other directions, and its investments in leasehold property, became very considerable.

The plaintiff's case is that while there was one firm, a family partnership, it carried on a separate and distinct business in each place and under a different name; and that the Hongkong business has always been treated as distinct from that in Canton. Thus the partnership agreement of 1894 refers repeatedly to the business of the two places; the Wa Ki in Hongkong; the Po Cheung in Canton. Thus "the business of the Po Cheung of Canton is to be handed over to the 4th brother for his management and control and that of the Wa Ki of Hongkong to the 5th brother for his management and control."

With reference to the claim that the Po Cheung was always the head office, it is pointed out that this is the only passage in the agreement in which the Wa Ki is not mentioned; first, and that the Po Cheung is here given priority in accordance with Chinese etiquette because it is allotted to the elder of the two brothers. Again, in the correspondence of 1915 the firms are treated as distinct, and the Wa Ki doing business in Hongkong is contrasted with the Po Cheung doing business in Canton out of the jurisdiction. Similarly in his declaration in a former action defendant speaks of "both firms, the Po Cheung of Canton and the Wa Ki of Hongkong." So in 1916 the defendant applied to the Court for directions as to the management of the property of the infant and the appointment of trustees. His case is now, of course, that there is no such property within the jurisdiction. It would be wrong evidently to put this sort of thing too high; and I agree it is not in any way conclusive, but I think that it points to a difference between the two branches not wholly referable to the mere difference of name.

The next question is that of the books kept by the two firms with which is intimately connected another question, that of the outside partners. The books are important for two reasons: firstly, if Canton is the head office and Hongkong a mere branch thrown out later, you would expect to find that the Po Cheung books started earlier than those of the Wa Ki. Secondly, you would expect to find in the books of a head office particulars of the investments and the business of the branches. The question of the outside partners is important because the defendant's case is that these were not two businesses, but one business from the beginning, with a common treasury and that the Po Cheung was always the head office with complete control, and the Wa Ki merely a local branch.

Now as to the books, the defendant says that when the Wa Ki started operations he cannot say if any books were kept, and he explains that the business was of a simple nature, that they hired a theatre, paid the rent, and divided the balance of the takings. He then goes on to state definitely that no books were kept in Hongkong until after No. 2's death. He explains that he was instructed by No. 2 to prepare every night lists of payments and receipts. Once a week or so No. 2 came down and inspected these loose slips, and when he was satisfied with the accounts he burnt them. The witness adds that no books were kept because No. 2 never ordered that they should be kept. No. 2 died of course in 1893. Nothing could be more detailed or clearer—not only no books were kept; the reason is given.

Next as to the outside partners, the defendant says that a man unnamed Kong had a share with No. 2 in a single troupe in Canton in the early days. This lasted 3 or 4 years and then Kong retired. He was never, however, a partner in the Po Cheung itself. As to Hongkong he says that shortly after No. 2 started in Hongkong he had two partners Ho and Lui in a theatrical venture. They were not partners in the Wa Ki but they shared in leasing the Po Lok theatre for short periods.

Now in the Probate Action the defendant had said on September 2nd, 1915, that the Po Cheung kept books first. But he was confronted immediately with his declaration of documents in O. J. 205 of 1912 when he had stated that the Po Cheung books began in 1883; that no books were kept before that year and similarly that the Wa Ki books began in 1885 and that it had no books before that year. He admitted that he had made this declaration and he proceeded to explain that

when the Po Cheung started No. 2 was in partnership with another man. But No. 2 subsequently bought him out. Similarly he had other partners in the Wa Ki, but the Hongkong partner was bought out first, so books of it were kept first. In 1885, he proceeds, Wa Ki belonged to No. 2 alone, other partners having been bought out. "Po Cheung had other partners I think up to 1888, while Wa Ki was No. 2's alone." This evidence was read to defendant in this action on May 7th. He admits that he swore this, but adds that as law interpreted it is incorrect—that he does not know how the interpreter interpreted his words.

Again in the Probate action on June 15th, 1916, he had said that the Po Cheung started first, and that the books were not kept by them but by the other partners. At first the Po Cheung belonged to No. 2 alone. Then afterwards both of them got new partners, the Po Cheung had No. 2 and Kong. The Wa Ki was originally Lui and Ho; No. 2 was not then a partner. He adds that the Wa Ki was then a branch of Po Cheung. He says a little lower down that the Wa Ki was at first No. 2's alone and that the other men came in later. This latter statement he says in this action on May 7th is correct. He explains it by saying that he meant that if any style at all was used for the business it was Wa Ki. He adds the Wa Ki was then a branch of the Po Cheung—one man was in complete control of both.

Lastly his declaration of documents of 18th February 1913 is put to him here and he has to admit that the Wa Ki books in fact started in 1885 and that the whole of his evidence here on May 7th as to the absence of any books before 1883 and the reasons given is utterly untrue. The defendant has been throughout insistent, of course, on the point that the Wa Ki was all along a mere offshoot of the Po Cheung. Nothing however can be more unsatisfactory than his evidence generally.

Two salient points emerge which I may as well set down now. (1) The Wa Ki and the Po Cheung cannot have been identical during the period of 34 years when they had distinct partners. When he says that one was a branch of the other because No. 2 had control of both, he means no more than this, that the same man was the directing mind of both. (2) If the Wa Ki started regular books some 3 years before the Po Cheung, a conclusion which the defendant, though he resisted, was forced in the end to concede to, it is futile to contend that it can during that period have been a mere branch of the latter firm. The evidence throughout shows that the books of the two firms were always perfectly distinct. Hongkong assets appeared only in the local books. When a general account of the family partnership was taken in 1902, the Hongkong figures were obtained from the Wa Ki books, which were temporarily removed to Canton for the purpose.

The defendant says, it is true, that the balance sheets of the Wa Ki were sent to Canton every month. But they were not apparently entered in the Po Cheung books, and it seems probable that they were sent up simply to meet the convenience of the other partners who lived in the country and for whom Canton would be a more convenient centre than this Colony. The family agreement provides again for an annual inspection of the Po Cheung accounts at Canton. But this document differentiates the two firms throughout in the most unequivocal fashion, and it is quite clear that the Po Cheung books per se gave no indication at all of the assets of the Wa Ki.

The strongest point made by defendant for the identity of the two firms is when he says that advances made to outside troupes engaged in Canton for Hongkong were not repaid by the Wa Ki to the Po Cheung, and that when Po Cheung troupes were sent down the Wa Ki made no payment in respect of them. This would point to a common treasury, a pooling of resources, making it probable that the two firms were in fact one common business. But there are difficulties in the acceptance of this view. There can have been no common treasury at a time at any rate when there were distinct partners. The defendant admitted, in cross-examination of course, that remittances were made from Hongkong to the Po Cheung, which were

(Continued on Page 4)

## NOTICES

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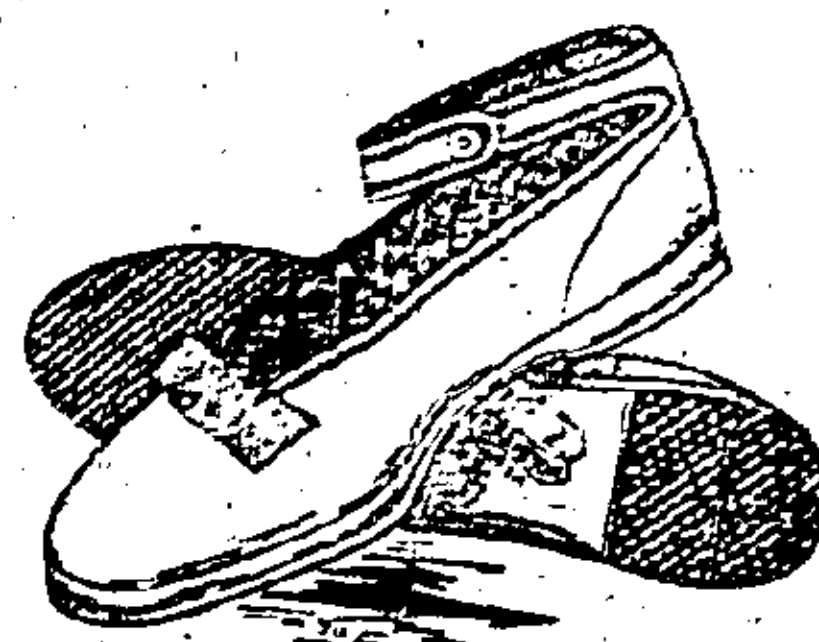
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## LAWN TENNIS.

## HINTS ON DOUBLES PLAY.

Mr. H. Roper Barrett, (England's International Player), writes in a Home paper as follows—

Persistent practice together until both rackets seem directed by a single mind.

This is the beginning and end of my advice to those who would be successful in doubles.

The Brothers Doherty, throughout their long career, were very rarely defeated; they were an ideal pair, whom all British players should seek to emulate. But I imagine it will be a long time ere we see their like again. Born players were they, and also a natural pair.

Many men may be found among the first flight in the lawn tennis world, who are made players. Possessing no genuine genius, they have acquired a high standard of skill by continuous and assiduous practice. All the more credit to them, perhaps, but unappreciated, they seldom form effective material for a doubles pair.

The Dohertys were able to enjoy well learned rest, and when they wished walked back straight into their best game. Such a light and airy nonchalance is impossible to the made player. He dare not desert the courts for long, his dearly acquired proficiency is so readily lost.

## THE COMPLETE PARTNERS.

It was the happy natural genius for the game of the immortal brothers, that rendered them so irresistible in alliance. Formidable alone, they were, perhaps, even greater together, each could absolutely rely on the other. There was no necessity to squander all the precious half seconds at a crucial moment in a close match by flicking round to make certain the partner was in his place.

The fact that the Dohertys, the greatest pair in the history of the game and other well known combinations like the Baineses and the Allens were all brothers, shows the advantage of a close partnership and constant practice.

I have watched double pairs in action, who had joined forces because the two were introduced at a dinner party and found each other congenial company. Something more tangible than an approval of the same brand of after-dinner amusements must form the cement of a partnership in tennis.

We cannot all be brothers, to acquire the intimate gifts of the Dohertys. No one knows me better than I who played against them in their prime and unopposed two of their most memorable matches.

One of the first things the aspirant to doubles play should master is the volley. A well-placed service and vigorous overhead are almost as important. With these potent factors the Australians achieved most of their successes, bearing in mind that their services were very fast and very accurate.

They also followed by natural inclination, the advice given at the opening of this article, as Colonials find doubles with its team play and thrill of comradeship more congenial than the solitary single. Thus they are always playing doubles, and if the Australian pairs which elope with the championships are not brothers by birth, they are by play.

## THE VIRTUE OF LOBBING.

The net is almost a second home to a first-class pair. While they are on a tennis court they live as near the net as it is possible to be, and net play is the soul of success when four rackets are at work. A good rule to keep

in mind is—Never allow your opponents to see your feet.

If a good player can get a glimpse of the toes of an opponent by looking over the top of the net he ought to be able to finish the rally there and then. Therefore, stand near enough to the net to be able to touch it with your racket by slightly leaning forward.

If I were a lawn tennis coach I should first teach budding champions to lob—lob high, deep, and often. During my first few seasons I did little else, and actually won unimportant tournaments by lobbing. It has been termed "the coward's defence," but how often it is effective! If an opponent is not extremely efficient overhead try a good length lob.

Easily the most thrilling game of my career in doubles was in the Davis Cup contest of 1907, when A. W. Gore and I defeated the late Anthony F. Wadding and Norman E. Brooks in the challenge round. It was my partner's terrific return of the service that decided the day.

People have often asked me to what Gore and I attributed our success in this and other international contests, and my reply is always the same—Gore's return of the service, so fast, so low, and so accurate, that the best of servers and players were only too glad to be able to get the ball back at all, let alone apply placement or power. My duties at the net were easy.

## A HISTORIC CONTEST.

To revert to that game "it was at Wimbledon on the centre court Brooks and Wadding won the first and second sets 6-3, 6-4 and were leading 3-3 and 10-13 in the third set. It was Brooks's service, and Wadding was presented with an easy smash, it all seemed over, and I was wondering where I had left my return ticket when "Tony" put it in the net.

We eventually won that set 7-5, and the next 6-2, and were leading 5 love in the fifth and seventh sets for home, when our opponents took six games in sequence. Once again it looked all Australia's Hun helmet on the Angles, but Gore's driving seemed to make positively with speed, and we climbed out an epochal 15-11. Enough excitement crowded into three hours to suffice for a lifetime.

Football is good training for lawn tennis. It generally gives a man grit. I must confess that my games with the Casuals and Corinthians kept me hot and fit during the winter.

Contrary to many opinions, I do not have a personal view of the prowess of British lawn tennis. Even in doubles, where since the setting of the Doherty sun, we have been in st. deficient, there are hopeful symptoms on the horizon. Thompson and Max Wigram, the Cambridge pair, played very well together last season, and during the vacation Wigram and O.G.N. Turnbull looked like developing into a promising pair.

It is difficult for me to believe that I actually played in the first Davis Cup contest, twenty years ago this coming August, and it is a good thing, perhaps, that there is no age limit in lawn tennis or there would be no chance for some of us joining in the fun at Wimbledon and elsewhere this season.

## GEN. CURRIE FOR MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

The Times is informed that General Sir Arthur William Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., who formerly commanded the Canadian Corps in France, has been appointed Principal of McGill University, Montreal, in succession to the Right Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes.

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## CONSIGNEES

## THE ADMIRALLINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

## "ICONIUM"

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on the 18th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 22nd inst. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within 30 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after June 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.  
United States Shipping Board  
Emergency Fleet Corporation

Managing Agents  
THE ADMIRAL LINE  
5th Floor Hotel Mansions,  
Hongkong, 18th June, 1920.

## BARONET FINED 100.

At Market Bosworth recently Sir Samuel Waring, of Gosnall, was summoned for neglecting to cultivate land in the parishes of Gosnall, Norton, and Nailstone when ordered to do so by the Leicestershire Executive Agricultural Committee. He was fined £50 in each case—a total of £150. Sir Samuel Waring's agent pleaded labour scarcity and the difficulty in getting implements, also that he was unaware until the end of March that the farms were coming on his hands.

## CONSIGNEES

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## From EUROPE AND STRAITS

## THE Company's Steamship

## "PENANG MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Tuesday.

Goods not cleared by the 1st July, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1920.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## From TAOMMA VIA JAPAN

## PORTS &amp; SHANGHAI

## The Company's Steamship

## "ARABIA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, on the 24th June, 1920, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 24th June, 1920 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1920.

## CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE STEAMSHIP

## "PERSIA"

## From TRIESTE, PORT SAID,

## ADEN &amp; SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 22nd inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 10th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst. at 10 a.m. by Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents,

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1920.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

## THE Company's Steamship

## "DURBAN MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Tuesday.

Goods not cleared by the 30th June, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1920.

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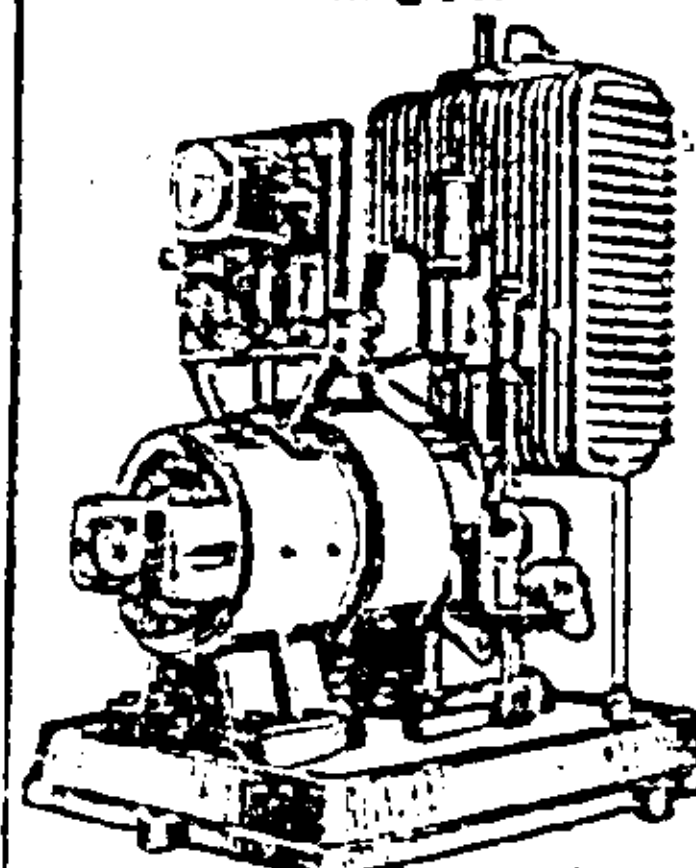
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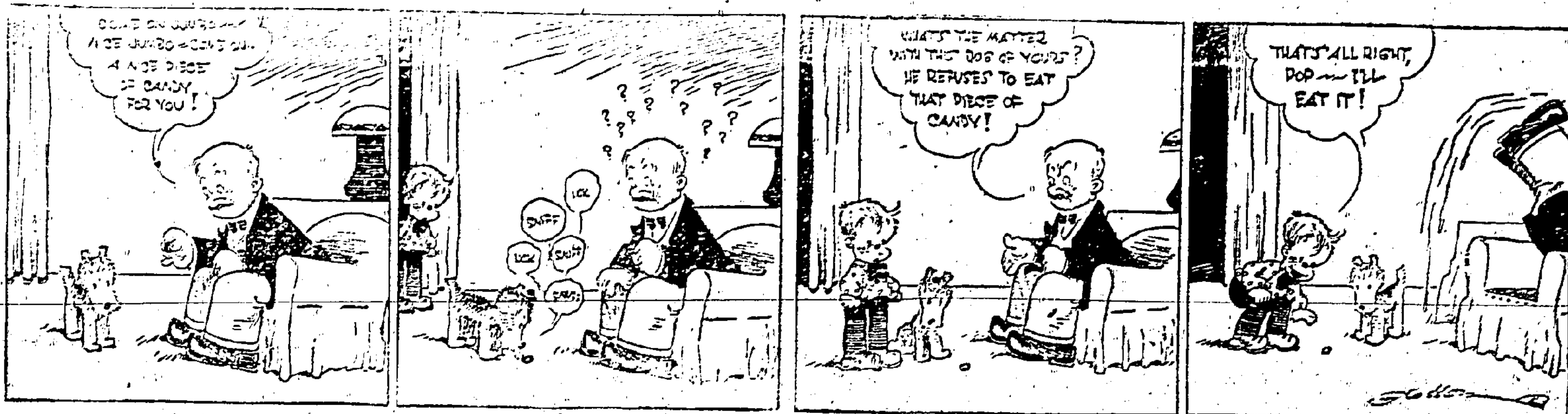
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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1920.

### CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

The Government must have been rather pleased with the fact that the Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe asked the questions he did bearing on the increases that have been granted in the salaries of our local civil servants, because they gave it an opportunity of making a statement in the matter that has been long awaited. The request for the full papers to be laid on the table has had to be refused as certain matters connected with this revision still form the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but the all replies given to Mr. Lowe supply the public with much of the information it desired. In the majority of cases the Commission's recommendations have been accepted, but certain modifications have been made that have a very varying effect in the several departments of the service. It would seem that for all senior officers the new scale works satisfactorily, for, although the salaries are in some cases lower than those recommended, the seeming disadvantage is counterbalanced by a system of annual increments in place of the recommended triennial or biennial increments.

But it is not so much with the seniors of the service that we are concerned. The subordinate officers form by far the greater bulk of the men affected and it is their case which needs the more sympathetic treatment, no matter whether their labour is skilled or unskilled. A little blame is thrown on the local Commission itself and we think that it is in some measure justified. It recommended the abolition of duty pay, personal emoluments and their deferred payments and whilst this is entirely healthy in principle, because none of these things can be counted as pensionable, the Commission did not apparently appreciate the extent to which the emoluments of the men would be affected by such abolition. We agree that all remuneration should be in the nature of regular pay or salary, but that by itself must be adequate to compensate for any loss of other emoluments and to offset the increased cost of living. The present revision has not secured that in all cases and this has given rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction. Readers have probably read through the replies themselves and are as equally able as ourselves to judge of them. For our own part we credit the local Government with every desire to do what is right and just by its employees and count it as unfortunate that matters should have gone as they have. It rather serves to emphasize the point that we have so often made that in such purely local matters there should be no necessity to refer matters home for the approval and decision of men who know scarcely nothing about what they are dealing with. The Hongkong Government might be trusted with handling the question of the remuneration of its own employees and in any revision of Crown Colonial management that point should be pressed home. We were not altogether convinced by the suggestion that the main ground of discontent lies in the fact that the Police have received proportionately more than some other subordinate staff, because some of the police have held up as that their increase is as nothing when compared with that of higher officers. The question cannot be so conveniently reduced to one of envy, and we suggest that the strongest ground for complaint is that in some instances the alleged increase has resulted in a decrease. Particularly is this so, we believe, in the case of Sanitary Department employees. Some of the Inspectors with many years of service are worse off than they were before. We rather liked the assurance that the Government is carefully watching the situation and has admitted that various readjustments may be found necessary. Our hope is that as there must be a very obvious necessity for readjustments they will be made so soon as is possible.

Our old point about payment on a sterling basis has been made even stronger by the replies. There is a frank admission that the revenue is provided by the local taxpayers—in other words it is in dollars. Then why in the name of all that is sensible cannot the salaries of government servants be fixed in dollars also? The fixing of a low rate of exchange does not alter matters; it simply panders to and recognizes the fact that the sterling basis is all wrong. There may now be sliding scale in view of violent fluctuations, and already the Secretary of State has agreed to an increase of seven per cent. on sterling salaries while the dollar is between 4s. 4d. and 5s. We presume that when the dollar goes down this seven per cent. will be knocked off and there will be room for fresh grumbling. What is needed is for all local salaries to be in local currency and fixed in relation to the salaries obtaining in the commercial offices of the City. Then, and only then, shall we get uniformity and satisfaction all round.

### NOTES & COMMENTS.

#### KOWLOON HOSPITAL.

During the past year, 341 Kowloon residents were sent to Hongkong for hospital treatment, and of these, 34 were Europeans. This information was secured by the Hon. Mr. Lowe at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, and it provides the strongest possible argument of the necessity for a hospital on the peninsula. The Chinese are already fairly well provided for, because, in addition to dispensaries, there is the Kwong Wa Hospital. But for Europeans, there is no hospital whatever. What would have been extremely illuminating would have been a few additional figures covering such points as the number of Europeans who have been admitted to Hongkong hospitals when in extremis and the number who died either in transit to Hongkong or soon after admission into hospital. It is well-known that quite a number of Europeans have been sent across the harbour, as a last resort, when adequate treatment in their homes became impossible, and that their chances of recovery have been materially prejudiced by the experience. It is also a well-known cause for complaint that Kowloon residents, should have to undergo the harbour trip in maternity cases, and on this point we do trust that when the new hospital is provided, arrangements will be made for having in it at least one maternity ward. It is not right that patients seriously ill, or maternity cases, should have to go out of Kowloon for treatment.

#### THE QUESTION OF SITE.

Those who read the Colonial Secretary's reply to Mr. Lowe's query on this hospital question will have noticed that the Public Works Committee inspected two sites for the building and that it recommended one in the neighbourhood of Kowloon City. What could have induced this body to make such a recommendation we cannot imagine. The whole complaint of Kowloon residents

has been that there is no hospital within easy reach of the residential district of the peninsula; yet this Committee seriously suggests a site some five miles inland. That, in our opinion, would be worse for patients than removal across the harbour, to say nothing of the disadvantage of sufferers being isolated so far away from their own doctors. Happily, the Kowloon Residents' Association has looked into this matter, and the advantage which that Association has of having medical men on its Committee has been demonstrated by their selection of another site, which fulfils all the necessary requirements. The Director of Public Works has now been asked by the Government to report on this proposal, and we trust that the Kowloon Association's advice will be acted upon. When His Excellency the Governor arrived in the Colony he said he should look for advice and guidance from those able to give it. The Kowloon Association knows the needs of Kowloon better than the Public Works Committee (none of whose members live in Kowloon) can ever hope to. For that reason, its recommendations should be given due heed.

#### BUILDING LOANS.

We are getting to know by degrees what the Government is doing in the matter of advancing loans for the purpose of building houses. Mr. Fletcher's statement on the subject yesterday was extremely interesting. It disclosed the fact that loans have been made to Companies for the building of 29 flats and ten houses, whilst "a considerable sum" has been offered for the building of a private hotel. These buildings, when erected, will be subject to conditions by which the rental will not exceed the sum required to give a net return of eight per cent. on capital outlay. Unhappily for tenants, however, in calculating the outlay the present value of land is to be taken into account—not the cost price of that land. Seeing that many houses are required, it is perhaps wise that the loan should first be made to concerns which are able to run up quite a number of buildings, but we do hope that there will not be undue delay in dealing with the applications of those individuals who, having experienced enough of paying high rents, want to build for themselves. As a general rule, the individual receives little consideration in Hongkong; the big interests get all the plums. It appears a little unreasonable, too, that no loans should be made to

### DAY BY DAY.

#### NECESSITY IS THE ARGUMENT OF TYRANTS: IT IS THE CRY OF SLAVES.—William Pitt.

Yesterday there was a clean bill of health in Hongkong.

Dr. Vickerman, who has for some time past been working in partnership with Dr. Strahan, left yesterday for Australia, with his wife and two children.

Dr. Balean leaves for Home today on leave. During his residence in the Colony he has been most popular and has done especially good work on the Committee of the Kowloon Residents' Association.

Another victim from a traffic accident was yesterday sent to the Government Civil Hospital. In the present instance it was an Indian, who was knocked down by a tram car near Mallory Street.

Six months' hard labour was today meted out to a Chinese who was found in possession of a chopper at Wanchai. The prisoner, who had had a previous conviction, sought to dispel the suspicions of the Police by stating that he used the chopper to draw out the sap of the banyan tree, which was valuable as a medicine.

In to-morrow's Pictorial Supplement there will appear an excellent photograph of the Dragon Boat Races at North Point, as well as a group of "The Pharies," the clever band of naval entertainers. In addition, there will be a number of pictures of the accommodation and attractions offered by the new Catholic Men's Club.

Doubtless deeming that he would have an easy picking, a Chinese snatcher yesterday stole a bangle from the wrist of a baby

which should meet general convenience. Had this Association not been in existence, the probability is that the hospital would have been set up somewhere out near Kowloon City, quite five miles distant from the centre of Kowloon. That was the recommendation of the Public Works Committee, whose members are accustomed to study Kowloon needs, as the President of the Association once put it, from an elevation of some 1,200 feet.

At the Yaumati Ferry last night a Chinese rich-baba coolie picked up a fare whose designs were evidenced when the rich-baba leached a lonely locality, at the junction of the Mataukok and Yaumati Roads. In the attack on the unfortunate coolie, the passenger used a knife in detaching the bangle from the wrist of the child to which it was fastened for additional security by means of a string.

The coming-of-age number of the *Yellow Dragon* (Queen's College magazine) has made its appearance, and it is a production which does the utmost credit to its editor (Mr. J. C. Fletcher) and all concerned in its publication. It is chock full of most interesting matter, including a summary of the chief events in the history of the College and a large number of specially-contributed features. There are a number of illustrations, also, which set off the number very nicely. The new cover design is admirable. It shows two yellow dragons in most sportive attitude, with the island of Hongkong as a background. Quite a worthy coming-of-age number.

Individuals unless they happen to have resided here for five years. What is of more moment than past residence is the matter of probable length of future residence. If a man is holding a billet assuring his ability to repay the loan within reasonable time, and if his firm gives an assurance that he is likely to remain in the Colony for a number of years, that should be sufficient. It would be hard lines to penalise a would-be owner of his own house merely because he happens to have resided in the Colony for only four years and eleven months.

### KOWLOON NOTES.

#### (BY "THE FERRYMAN.")

Last Saturday's Tennis League matches brought varying luck to Kowloon teams. The Kowloon Cricket Club appears to have struck a very bad patch; it has got into a nasty rut and can't get out. On Saturday last it lost both its matches. It's high time the players settled down to serious business. The U.S.R.C. "A" team "got their own back" by defeating the Portuguese Club by nine games, whilst the Wigwam did surprisingly well in winning by a margin of 23 games over the U.S.R.C. second string.

To-morrow's matches should provide plenty of excitement. In the First Division, U.S.R.C. have to pay a visit to the Chinese Club and will have to go all out to win, whilst the Club de Recreation v. K.C.C. match on the former's ground should provide a good struggle. The Chinese second team visits Kowloon and ought to win, whilst very much will hang on the meeting of Civil Service and Wigwam at Happy Valley, in view of the fact that the former have played three matches and won them all, whilst the latter have played four and secured three victories.

The enterprise and up-to-date spirit of Alex. Ross and Company are demonstrated by some interesting data which has just been painted on the wall outside the Company's Kowloon branch. This gives the distances of various motor trips, whilst accompanying these details is a well-drawn large-scale map showing the routes of motor roads both on the island and the mainland. The idea is quite a novel one.

Kowloon residents are greatly pleased at the prospect of getting a hospital in the near future. It is now only a matter of finally deciding on the site. In this connection the Residents' Association has been busy on the project and has suggested a locality

which should meet general convenience. Had this Association not been in existence, the probability is that the hospital would have been set up somewhere out near Kowloon City, quite five miles distant from the centre of Kowloon. That was the recommendation of the Public Works Committee, whose members are accustomed to study Kowloon needs, as the President of the Association once put it, from an elevation of some 1,200 feet.

I'm afraid that the average Kowloon resident doesn't give much thought to what the Residents' Association is doing for him. Ever since it was formed it has been busy at work on various problems, although much of what it does is carried on behind the scenes. There shouldn't be a householder in Kowloon who is not a member of this body, which exists to serve residents' interests. The Hon. Secretary would be glad to receive names of persons willing to join up.

Many complaints have been heard from bathing parties regarding the inadequacy and inaccessibility of the public pier at Kowloon. This pier is most awkwardly situated, for launches have great difficulty in getting alongside, owing to the fact that it is wedged in between the Kowloon wharves and the ferry landing stage. More than that, the amount of space alongside is totally inadequate.

What is really needed is a pier running well out, with ample mooring space on each side. But that is impossible on the present site. When one comes to think of it, the landing accommodation on the Kowloon side is badly insufficient—one solitary pier, difficult of approach and inadequate in size.

For the convenience of the public, a pier somewhere between the railway station and Holt's wharf, with a level crossing over the railway, would be far more convenient than the present one, for, on landing, one would at once be taken on to the main thoroughfare of the peninsula—the very heart of the residential district.

The Chairman of the Star Ferry Company the other day stated that the present ferry piers might have to be demolished when the new ferry boats are ready. Could not some arrangement then be made whereby residents will get a better public pier? That would

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### (To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

#### THE CATAPULT NUISANCE.

Sir,—Like Mr. "Jojo Gut," I myself appreciate to some extent the duty of a national giving help to another when he has fallen into difficulties or trouble, but it is not on every occasion that such a step is to be followed. "Jojo Gut" pointed out that the boys, i.e. the Portuguese school boys in Mosque Junction and Robinson Road, are generally sportive. I would like to correct him, for such is not the case generally. Indeed, should I say that the boys in question are most unsportsmanlike. I would not have taken the trouble in this matter, but being a resident of the above locality, I have proof of my words. The catapult nuisance and other troubles are very much to the fore, and, as "F.S.W." rightly suggested, something serious may happen if there is no stop put to it. I consider "Jojo Gut's" advice to "F.S.W." to go up to these boys (when they are using the catapult) and enquire their parents' addresses, and then to report to them, would be a dangerous proceeding. Would the boys submit themselves to be questioned by passers-by? The following are some of the boys' doings:—First of all, there is the reducing of low brick walls into pieces of bricks, lining up before an oncoming motor, ordering dogs to bite passers-by, in rainstorms blocking up gutters to flood the road, playing rounders and skating right in the centre of the road, and setting fire to rubbish deposited outside houses at night. The parents should take note of these things, for if advice to their children is not given, all that I can say that is when the children are grown-ups, the parents will find it hard to deal with them.

Yours etc.

M. T. S.  
Hongkong, June 24, 1920.

[This correspondence must now cease.—Ed. H. K. T.]

#### SEAMEN'S MISSION.

Sir,—May I, through the columns of your journal, on behalf of the Committee of the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong, acknowledge with sincere gratitude the sum of \$635.60 received from the Pharies of H.M.S. *Titanis* for the funds of the Seamen's Institute? The thanks of the Committee are due to all those who so kindly and in so many various ways gave assistance both before, and at the concert, to ensure its undoubtedly great success.—Yours, etc.

G. T. WALDEGRAVE,  
Chaplain and Secretary.

Seamen's Institute.  
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1920.

appear to me to be the opportune moment at which to deal with this important matter.

To use a popular phrase, the China Light and Power Company has been "getting a move on" this past week in laying its power cables underground, and our roads in consequence have not always presented their best appearance. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the overhead system was dangerous, especially so in typhoon weather. And then we had to do without light sometimes.

There is a little interest attaching to the question as to who is responsible for putting the roads back into a proper state of repair, for the procedure seems a little strange if my information is correct. At Home the practice is that anyone who opens a road has to put it down again within a specified period of time, and to the satisfaction of the local roads surveyor. Here, the P.W.D. will not allow those who open roads to restore them to their original condition, and so the thoroughfares remain bad until the P.W.D. itself does the work. I understand they charge the Companies for the cost but do the work themselves in their own sweet time. That rather explains why it is that so many road openings have never been completely restored. Would it not be far better to make those who open roads responsible for putting them right again? It strikes me that way.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The late Bishop of Durham, in "Who's Who," mentioned "the telescope" as his one recreation, but he might have entered himself also as an oarsman—at any rate in his Cambridge days, when he rowed for Second Trinity—and as a pedestrian. His friend the late Dr. Robert Sinker remembered twice walking to Ely with him from Cambridge, once sixteen miles by "perhaps the most tame and monotonous road in England," and once twenty miles by the river. On the former occasion they put a finish on their exercise by climbing the great west tower of Ely Cathedral for the sake of the view. Their riverside walk was diversified by lunch at a village inn, after which they lay on the bank and read aloud in turns "Enoch Arden," which had reached the Cambridge booksellers for the first time that day.

Keeble College, which celebrates its jubilee this month, can probably count among its alumni more contemporary bishops than any other college of either Oxford or Cambridge. At least a dozen names of Keeble men now holding episcopal rank occur to one, including those of Dr. Winnington Ingram and three of his suffragans in the See of London. Yet the saintly man whose name the college perpetuates remained a country vicar through most of his life. Keeble has been particularly fruitful as a nursery of Colonial bishops—Roger of Ottawa, Phelps of Grahamstown, Trower of North-West Australia, for instance. Its first Warden, Dr. Talbot, and two of its first tutors have also become bishops, so that the college has reason to be proud of its achievements in the short span of 50 years.

In connection with the arrival of the Archbishop of Cyprus in England it may be recalled that Cyprus was the first country to have a Christian governor—the Roman procurator Sergius Paulus, who had been converted by

the Apostle Barnabas, himself a native of Salamis in Cyprus. Subsequently the Patriarch of Antioch claimed the right to include Cyprus in his jurisdiction, a right holy contest by the Cypriot Church. In the fifth century, exaration at Salamis led to the discovery of the body of St. Barnabas, who, tradition tells us, was found clasping to his heart the Gospel according to St. Matthew in St. Barnabas' own handwriting. These holy relics were at once despatched to the Emperor Zeno at Constantinople, who was so much impressed that he immediately provided the Church of Cyprus with an archbishop of its own, elected by both clergy and laity. The Archbishop also received the privileges of wearing a scarlet "mantia," of carrying, instead of a crozier, a sceptre with an apple at the top, and of signing his name in red ink, as he still always does.

While sociologists and such-like endeavour to ascertain why the cry of the wage-earner is ever for more and more, an unpretending man (who confessed he had always thought a proletarian was "a thing you catch wild horses with") had known all the time. At least, so he explained to an interested railway carriage, and this was his statement. The working man who before the war earned two pounds a week gave his wife thirty shillings. On this division of the spoils, out of each subsequent bonus or advance she should therefore have received three-fourths, but she has only got half. Therefore the wife of the four-pound-a-week man receives for the housekeeping fifty instead of sixty shillings. Unable to manage, she complains to her husband, and he and his fellows, instead of turning up the wife's fair proportion, demand from their employers still another advance. In support of this reading of the situation, the man who made it declared that in the building trade before the war it was a common practice for workmen to "sub" twice a week, but that now there is no request by the men for "subs." In fact (and this he told with an air of thereby triumphantly moving his point) the other day he turned out without money, and one of his men lent him three pounds to save him the journey back to his office. Working men's wives, students of mass psychology, and employers of labour may or may not find any moral in all this, but for the workman himself there is a clear deduction to be made: "Never be so foolish as to lend your employer money."



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## HUMPHREY BISHOP COMPANY.

## A SPLENDID OPENING.

The Humphrey Bishop Comedy and Opera Company, since it last appeared here, has been strengthened by the addition of some very clever artists, and their versatility is really most refreshing. The Company opened its new season last night at the Theatre Royal, and a good house greeted the talented entertainers, a lengthy programme presented was a revelation of the musical abilities of the Company, which can safely anticipate good houses every night during its stay here.

The Humphrey Bishop artists are what one might call "Shock troops" for each number took the house last night by storm. Every item in the bill was greeted with applause, and had to be repeated or augmented. This is perhaps the best proof that one can produce in support of the statement that the Company was highly popular on its first appearance.

A very valuable acquisition to the Company is the famous jazz drummer, Mr. Bert Crawford, who surprised the audience last night by the dexterity with which he used his various instruments. A special demonstration was given in the second half of the programme, and this elicited rounds and rounds of applause. The Company's orchestra is well-trained, and under the baton of Humphrey Bishop it left nothing to be desired.

With such good voices the members of the Company excelled themselves last night in selections from "Les Cloches de Corneville". Miss Louise Meadows being the principal figure in this item. Another very popular item was a scene from "Chu Chin Chow," which Miss Jill Hill, a new recruit in the ranks of this Company, rendered in a most artistic manner. To enumerate all and every song and dance would be a task on our space. Suffice it to say that Miss Gela Hardie is an artist of considerable promise, while Miss Dorothy Fays in her speciality dance was really great. As a comedian,

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A QUERY.

Sir,—Can any of your readers say who is Mayor McKay of Derry, whose son is reported in this evening's telegrams as having been so brutally murdered? Is not the present Mayor of Derry Ald. H. C. O'Doherty, one of the leaders of Sinn Féin in the Maiden City?

Yours and  
LOYALIST.  
Hong Kong, June 24, 1939.

## VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

Order issued today states: CADET CO.  
Parade-Bathing.—Launch will leave Blake Pier on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 3.15 p.m. and call at Kowloon ten minutes later.  
Leave.—Cadet J. W. Polley is granted six months' leave of absence from the Colony with effect from the 1st July, 1939.

## NOTICE.

Uniform.—The undermentioned members' boots are in store, and can be had on personal application: Sergeant L. S. Greenhill, Corporal L. Railton, Bombardier J. M. Jack, Gunner G. Gipsam, Gunner L. Jack, Gunner R. W. Bradbury, Gunner F. A. Britton and Gunner K. K. Staple.

Mr. Joe Brennan was great. He sent the audience into roars of laughter last night, and from the very moment he stepped on the stage he made a good impression. Miss Marcelene Boulais has a very good voice, and her songs were invested with a charm and distinctiveness that made the audience cry, like Oliver Twist, for more.

The same programme will be repeated to-night, while for tomorrow night a complete change is announced. Tomorrow's fare will include excerpts from "Faust."

## THE KING AND THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

## CHARGE TO THE LORDS LIEUTENANT.

By command of the King, the Lords Lieutenant and the Lord Mayors and Lord Provosts of Great Britain attended at Buckingham Palace recently, when His Majesty addressed them on the subject of the Territorial Army and afterwards entertained them at luncheon.

The Lords' Lieutenant, who wore uniform, met in the Throne Room, where the King joined them at 12.30 p.m., and addressed them as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen.—More than 12 years have passed since my father summoned you here to call upon you to use your utmost endeavours to create a strong and efficient Territorial Force. Since then the most prodigious events in military history have taken place, and my Empire and its peoples have been exposed to the gravest dangers. That we have warded off those dangers effectively and come safely through the years of storm and crisis to a complete victory is in no small measure due to the Territorial Force. More than a million Territorial soldiers fought overseas, shoulder to shoulder on equal terms with the Regular Forces and with the finest troops from every part of the Empire. There was no theatre of war into which British Territorial forces did not penetrate; there was none in which they did not do credit to the British name.

Those glorious years are over. The British Empire has turned from war to peace. Setting an example to many nations, and giving proof of our confidence and of our goodwill to the whole world, we have abandoned the principle of compulsory military service to which we were forced to resort in the hard times of war, and have returned to a purely voluntary system. The foundation of that voluntary system must be a Territorial Army strong enough to enable the Regular Forces to move about the Empire as circumstances may require, to secure its frontiers, and to maintain peace and order within them strong enough also, in the passage of time, new dangers of the most serious kind were again to confront us, to secure us the breathing space necessary to enable the full strength of all the peoples of the Empire to be organized for its defence.

## TIES WITH REGULAR ARMY.

My Government has accordingly decided to reconstitute the Territorial Army to make it the foundation of our Army system, to remodel it on the experience gained in the war, to adapt it to the needs of the Empire, to equip it in the best possible manner. As in the past, the duty of raising, equipping, and maintaining this Army will be entrusted to the County Associations. For these purposes the funds which you have hitherto had at your disposal for the discharge of your duties have been largely increased, and every possible step has been and will be taken to help and speed your work.

I therefore call upon the Lords Lieutenant to take up their task once more, and to the Lord Mayors and Lord Provosts to give their most earnest assistance. I invite them specially to enlist the sympathy and cooperation of employers of labour in their counties and cities in giving all reasonable facilities for their men to join and train.

It is the intention of the military authorities to link up the Regular and Territorial Armies in the closest ties of comradeship, sharing in peace as they did in the war the honours and traditions of famous regiments, sharing also in those many sports and competitions which will form a feature of increasing importance in the life of the soldier during the years of peace, and in which the Territorial Army will be asked an active part. And here let me direct your attention to the important bearing on your work of the care of the reservists and discharged soldiers, especially as regards the provision of employment for them on their return to civil life.

Naturally, after the extreme exertions of the Great War, after the long years of hard service which so many millions of my subjects have done, and on the morrow of so great a triumph, there must be a sense of exhaustion and of apathy. Your task will not, therefore, be

## NOTICES.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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An easy one, nor one that will be accomplished in a short space of time. All the more should you address yourselves to it. The formation of a volunteer citizen army is indispensable to the freedom and the safety of the nation. No more valuable proof of our peaceful strength and of the soundness of our national life and character could be given to the world than the creation of such an army by such methods at such a time. It will testify that those good comrades who bore the brunt and burden of the war and who are not trained and experienced soldiers have not wearied in their country's cause and that the spirit of patriotic endeavour is still strong in the young manhood of the nation. I most earnestly trust that your work will prosper.

LORD DARTMOUTH'S REPLY.  
Lord Dartmouth, on behalf of the Lords Lieutenant, replied as follows:—

It devolves on me on behalf of the lieutenants of your Majesty's counties, to express our respect and thanks for your gracious words, and for the encouragement they give us. The problem before us is not an easy one, and we want all the encouragement we can get.

In one respect, at any rate, we are more happily placed than we were in 1907. At that time the utility of a Territorial Force was largely discounted, and we had nothing to put against the considered objections of military experts except our belief in the value of the Territorial spirit; but as it was only the opinion of a body of men largely composed of civilians, on whose unaccustomed shoulders duties of a military character had unexpectedly been placed, it did not carry us very far. To-day we appeal to the same Territorial spirit, but we appeal to it with all the more confidence as we appeal to it through the history and tradition of the Territorial Force during the last five years.

The other day the Secretary of State paid the Territorial Force a high compliment. He compared it to the international goal-keeper in a great international contest. No comparison could appeal more completely to our football-loving public. May I carry the illustration one step further and say that you, sir, have to-day kicked-off for the Territorial

Army, and it is now up to us, by happy combination and judicious passing, to steer the ball through the goal that is before us. May I, then, on behalf of those for whom I am privileged to speak, express our grateful appreciation of the confidence you have placed in us, and assure you that on our side no stone will be left unturned to prove to your Majesty that your confidence has not been misplaced.

The Lord Mayor of London, speaking on behalf of the Lord Mayors and Lord Provosts, and in his dual capacity of Lord Mayor of London and President of the Territorial Association of the City, also expressed deep appreciation of his Majesty's act in calling them together and conveying to them his desire that they should assist the reconstruction of the Territorial Army which so splendidly proved its worth in the late war. He added:—

"We are satisfied that the reversion to voluntary military service is in accord with the wishes of your people, and we recognize that it is consequently the duty of the community, and also our own duty, to do all that we are able to ensure the success of that system in order to safeguard the interests of our country and Empire. We believe that success depends largely on the whole-hearted cooperation of employers of labour, and we think that by invoking their aid we can best assist the Lords-Lieutenant in fulfilling the obligation which your Majesty in your gracious speech has committed to their charge. Your Majesty may rest assured of the loyal support of these for whom I have the honour to speak."

## GROWTH OF SHOP ASSISTANTS' UNION.

Figures received by the Executive Committee of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks show an increase in the trade union funds of £8,135, the total accumulated fund amounting to £170,284. The income for the quarter was nearly double that of the corresponding quarter for 1919. Trade union membership showed a net increase of 14,938, giving a total paying membership of 101,967.

## NOTICES.

## BATHING COSTUMES.

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TO  
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,  
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,  
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND  
& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,  
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)**

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
KARMALA	9,000	29th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
DEVANHA	8,100	17th July	Antwerp

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)**

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
MADRAS	5,900	4th July	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
ST. ALBANS	4,500	20th July	Moorea via Sandakan, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
EASTERN	4,000	13th Aug.	Moorea via Sandakan, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.**

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
ST. ALBANS	4,500	29th June	Kobe direct.
DILWARA	5,400	5th July	Shanghai only.
KALYAN	9,000	13th July	Shanghai & Japan.

**WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS**

Passage Messages not more than eight X's will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**

22, Des Voeux Road Central.

**N. Y. K.****NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TAJIMA M. (Calling Manila & Keelung) Wed., 30th June, at 11 a.m.

KATORI M. (Calling Manila) Sun., 4th July, at 11 a.m.

SASHIMA M. (Calling Manila & Keelung) Mon., 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU Sun., 27th June, at noon.

KAMO MARU Fri., 9th July, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TSUSHIMA MARU Sat., 10th July.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez, Port Said & Port Said.

TOKIWA MARU Fri., 9th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU W. Tuesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU W. Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU Sun., 10th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

YETROH MARU Monday, 5th July.

SHINYO MARU M. 11th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MALAYA MARU Mon., 26th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU W. Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOYAMA MARU Tuesday, 29th June.

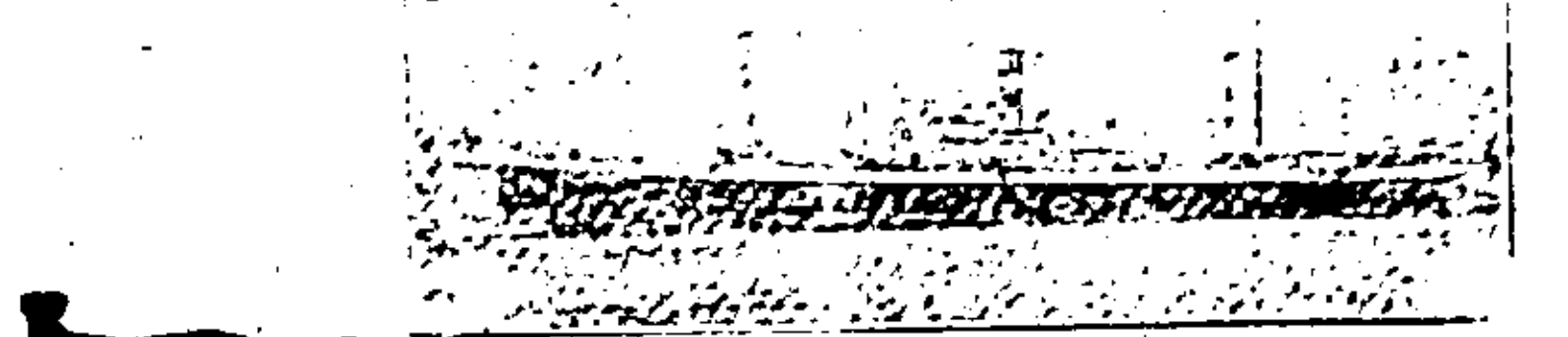
ATSUTA MARU Wednesday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.

SAGAMI MARU Thursday, 1st July.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 294.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN**

Regular fortnightly service between

**JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN**

Steamer	From	Expected at Hongkong	Will leave for
Haiyang	Java	In port	28th June Soerabaya.
Tjipanas	Java	29th June	4th July Saigon.
Tjisalak	Java	10th July	16th July Japan.
Tjimanock	Japan	15th July	19th July Java.
Tjibodas	Java	19th July	24th July Shanghai.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

**ALSO OPERATING****JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.**

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

**Java-Ching-Japan Lijn.**

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**O. S. K.****OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIMALAYA MARU" (Call Marseilles) Sunday, 11th July.

"ALPS MARU" 7th September.

BUENOS AIRES, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"MEXICO MARU" 8th August.

"CHICAGO MARU" 14th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BERMA MARU" Sunday, 18th July.

"SIAM MARU" Beg. of August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" Friday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MADRAS MARU" Saturday, 26th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" Thursday, 28th June.

"ARIZONA MARU" Saturday, 11th July.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" Saturday, 3rd July.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojik, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"KOSOKU MARU" (Yokohama, Kobe) Friday, 25th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KAIKO MARU" Sunday, 27th June.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 1st July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Tel. No. 744 and 745

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES &amp; AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

Steamer	Arrived Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	19th July	11th July

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

**Butterfield & Swire.**

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON & HAMBURG	"SATHAMBA"	10th July.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

**THE BANK LINE, LTD.**

or to REISS &amp; Co. Canton

General Agents.

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.****STEAMSHIP SERVICES.**

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

NEW YORK

**S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"**

about End of July.

**LLOYD TRIESTINO.****S.S. "PILSNA"**

Sailing on or about 11th July.

BRINDISI, VENICE &amp; TRIESTE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING TO

LEVANT, BLACK SEA &amp; DANUBE PORTS

**S.S. "PILSNA"**

Sailing on or about 12th August.

**NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.**

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG &amp; JAVA.

For JAPAN, S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 29th June.

For JAPAN, "BANRI MARU"

Sailing on or about 10th July.

For JAVA, "HOKUTO MARU"

Sailing on or about 25th June.

**OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.**

(TAIYO KAIYU KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific,

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transhipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.S. Co., Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

**DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.****COASTAL SHIPPING****INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Chongking	Sun., 27th June at d'light.
Shanghai & Tientsin via Swatow	Tungshing	Sun., 27th June at d'light.
Tientsin	Chingshing	Tues., 29th June at d'light.
Haiphong via Hoihow	Tatsang	Tues., 29th June at 8 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	Kwa-sa-g	Tues., 29th June at 3 p.m.
Shanghai via Swatow	Kwong-sang	Wed., 30th June at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**

S.S. "KWAISANG" will be despatched on or about June 30th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading (Transshipment) at Singapore to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to

**JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

**C. N. C.****CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Tein	26th June at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Lianchow	27th June at noon.
MANILA & ILOILO	Hanyang	28th June at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO		
TIENSIN	Puichow	28th June at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kalong	29th June at 9 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PEKOW	Shantung	29th June at 10 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	29th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	1st July at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, midships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong June 25, 1920.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 2 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	J. S. Thomson	FRI., 25th June at 3 p.m.
Hainong	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 29th June at 3 p.m.
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 2nd July at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

**Douglas Lapraik & Co.,**

General Managers.

**PACIFIC SHIPPING.****NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint service of the

**"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE**

(Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd., &amp; China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

(Ellerman &amp; Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

via Suez 5th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and passage apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.**

HONGKONG &amp; CANTON.

REISS &amp; CO. CANTON.

**SHIPPING.****VESSLS ARRIVED.**

The TEAN came in this morning from Canton with only 50 tons of cargo.—Mooring, C 3d.

From Wuhu there arrived the s.s. KASHING this morning with 2,240 tons of rice for Canton. Mooring, C 15.

The MATTAWA belonging to the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, came into port this morning from Birkenhead with 1,000 tons of general merchandise for the North. She brought mails as well for Hongkong.—Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.

The s.s. HALDAR from Keelung consigned here this morning 2,400 tons of coal.—Mooring, C 3d.

Coal was also delivered here this morning by the Siamese vessel THONG SAMUD (1840 tons) from Hongay, and the KAIJO MARU belonging to the O. S. K. (1,100 tons) from Keelung.

The PENANG MARU arrived yesterday from Glasgow with 460 tons of steel, cotton and liquor for Hongkong and 720 tons of steel, cotton, soda, etc. for Japan. She is an N. Y. K. vessel.

The Chinese-owned vessel, s.s. MO HON arrived this morning from Haiphong with 700 tons of cement.—Mooring, C 48.

**PASSENGERS DEPARTED.**

For s.s. HELENUS, on 25th June, 1920—Mr. T. D. Vreke, Mr. J. Proctor, Dr. H. Bales, Mr. J. A. Mackay, Mr. H. C. Dumbell, Mrs. H. C. Dumbell, Mr. F. W. Marsh, Mr. A. Griffiths, Mr. L. Innes, Mr. G. Haselwood, Mr. R. Hisecock, Mr. H. Spies, Mr. J. Brislin, Mr. T. Reid, Mr. J. F. Clarke, Mr. T. B. Vinicombe, Mr. H. Elinston, Mr. P. G. Adwick, Mr. R. G. Gowing, Mr. J. W. Friend, Mr. B. G. Wythe, Mr. A. Hollamby, Mr. G. Coomber, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. C. Hawkins, Mr. S. Nelson, Mr. M. M. Breakway, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. F. A. Johnson, Mr. W. H. Ward, Mr. F. G. Pilgrim, Mr. S. W. Johnson, Mr. F. Child, Mr. J. Tasker, Mr. R. P. Gilbert, Mr. C. M. Groves, Mr. H. Winchester, Mr. W. Hallie, Mr. T. J. Carre, Mr. R. J. Preston, Mr. A. White, Mr. W. Sheare, Mr. W. McComb, Mr. A. Barker, Mr. A. Tofts, Mr. H. Twigg.

**MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.**



## TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



A MAMMOTH DIRIGIBLE.

Above is seen the gondola of the airship R-38, which is being built in England for the United States.



FAMOUS SINGER.

Recent snapshot of Madame Tetrazzini, the famous opera star.



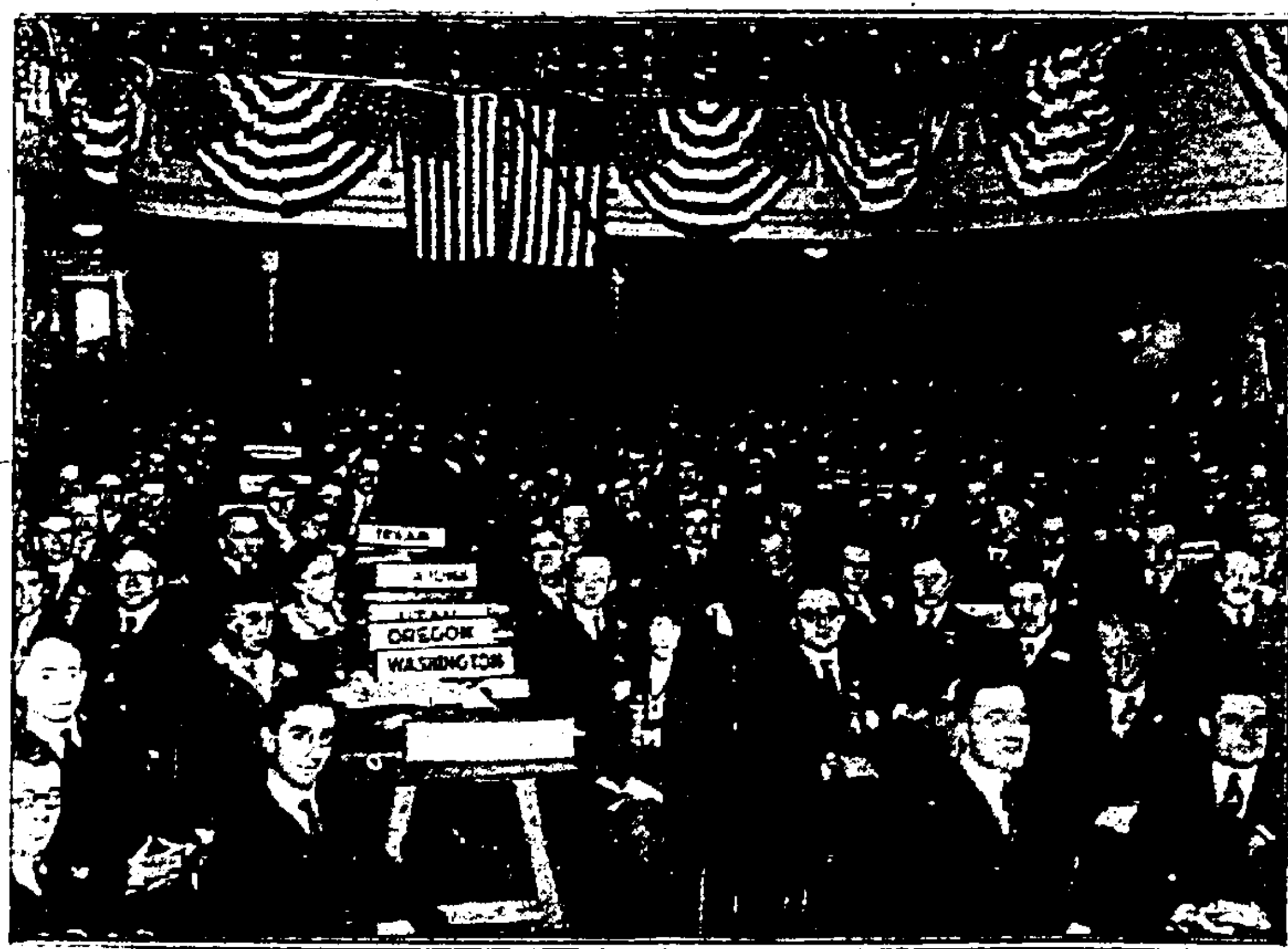
MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND.

Mr. Hampson Gary, the new U.S. Minister to Switzerland, and his wife.



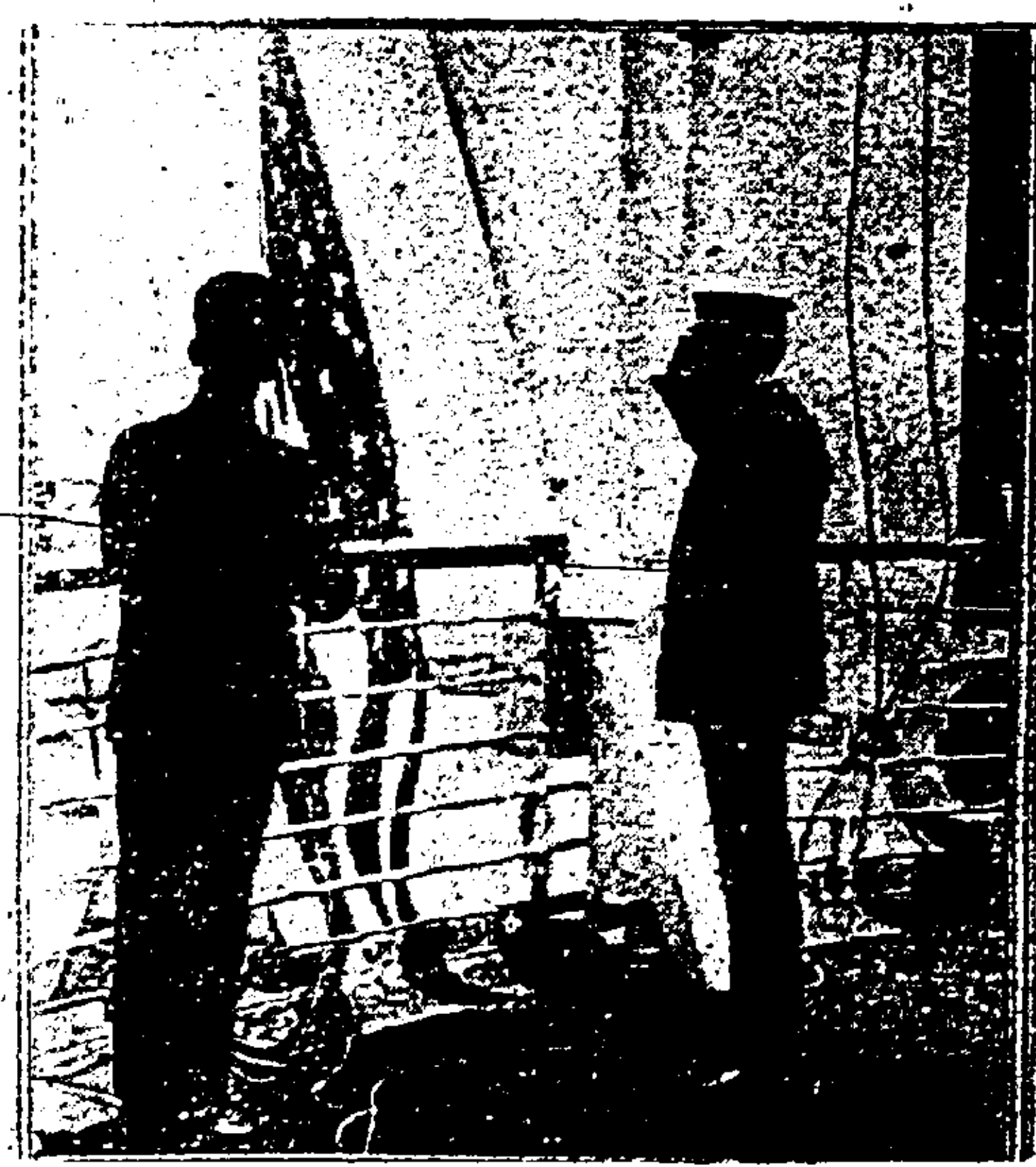
NOTED TENOR.

Signor Bone, tenor of the Chicago Opera Co., who has just arrived in Europe.



SOCIALISTS CONFER.

The National Convention of the U.S. Socialist Party, meeting in New York.



EX-GERMAN SHIP.

The Shipping Board's s.s. Huron being formally turned over to the Munson Line in New York. She is the former German liner Friedrich der Grosse.

## DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

## They Get a Chance To Demonstrate.

## BY ALLMAN

